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SOME RESULTS OF HAMPTON'S WORK

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THE INSTITUTE PRESS

1915

Foreword



THE HAMPTON SCHOOL has been accustomed for a number of years to present at the public meetings held in its interest one or more of its former Negro and Indian students, who have told the audiences to which they have spoken the simple stories of what they have done. These particular young men and women have been chosen because they have had interesting stories to tell and they have told them fairly well.

In this booklet we present word-pictures and photographs of the work done for their people by certain Hampton young men and women who have been selected as illustrations, not because they are unusual examples, but because they are representative, and also because they have been able to send us photographs of their homes, schools, or places of business.

It is often asked in regard to Hampton's work: Does it pay? What results can the school show? To these questions this little book is intended to be a partial answer. Hampton has endeavored to train leaders for two races—leaders in agriculture, in industrial education, in business, in home building, in improving church and home life, in public-school work, in foreign missions, in professional life. That we have met with a measure of success in this endeavor we believe the following pages will show.

Dr. Washington, Hampton's most distinguished graduate, who has had more than one hundred graduates of this institution as well as representatives of other schools in his corps of instructors, when asked as to the difference between teachers trained at Hampton and elsewhere, said that the graduates of other institutions often excelled in the work of the classroom but that when he wanted to start a new enterprise he looked for a Hampton man or woman.



FOUNDER OF THE TUSKEGEE FARMERS' CONFERENCE AND OF
THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE



PERHAPS no other Hampton graduate has done more towards encouraging his people to buy land and homes than Booker T. Washington, LL. D., '75, the principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the largest outgrowth of Hampton.

The Tuskegee Farmers' Conference had its origin in 1892 through the efforts of Dr. Washington to improve the condition of the Negroes in the neighborhood of his school. The people of this section, the Black Belt cotton district, lived, as a rule, in one-room cabins on rented land. They mortgaged their crops and were constantly in debt. Through the influence of the Conference many of the people in Alabama's Black Belt now own homes and farms and raise their own food supplies.

Dr. Washington, who has been president of the National Negro Business League since 1900, has helped to train able, level-headed, and unselfish Negro leaders for larger service on the farm, in business, in the shop, in the classroom, and in the pulpit. He has focused his attention on the fundamentals of life—cleanliness, health, education, and religion.



THE OLD AND THE NEW AT CALHOUN



AT Calhoun, Alabama, there was started in 1896 a movement intended, like the Tuskegee Conference, to encourage the Negroes of the cotton belt to abandon the "lien system of cropping" which virtually enslaved them anew, and to establish themselves on land and in homes of their own. Up to the present time 121 Negroes have paid for land \$36,000.64 and for houses about \$19,000.

The Calhoun School, through its agricultural instructor, Robert W. Brown, Hampton, '05, is now helping these Negro farmers to raise more varied and better crops. Through his knowledge of scientific agriculture he has redeemed waste land, terracing, ditching, and fencing it, thus adding twenty acres to the previous thirty-eight acres of cultivated land owned by the school. Mr. Brown not only uses the school farm as an object lesson but has a number of demonstration plots on the men's farms and encourages and keeps alive a corn club among the boys. He has a strong hold upon the men of the community through his agricultural talks and through his excellent example in his private life as well as in agricultural work.



HOMES OF NEGRO GRADUATES IN HAMPTON, VA.



WHEN we turn from Alabama to Virginia, we find that the oldest organized effort by Hampton graduates to encourage land and home buying among Negroes is the People's Building and Loan Association of Hampton. Harris Barrett, Class of 1885, was largely instrumental as secretary in earning for this Association its reputation as one of the safest financial institutions in Hampton. Since its charter was granted in 1889, when it began business with 12 stockholders and 18 shares of stock, there has been no violation of trust and every obligation has been promptly met. Now (1915) it has 675 stockholders owning 3000 shares. Its paid-up capital stock is \$155,633.87 of which Negroes alone own \$119,500. Its business is confined to loaning money to stockholders, all loans being secured by first mortgages on real estate or by a lien on the stock. After paying seven per cent dividends on its stock for twenty-five years, it has built up a reserve fund of nearly \$25,000. It has loaned over \$507,196.97 to Negroes near Hampton and has assisted them in acquiring more than 460 houses and lots.



AN ABSENTEE-SHAWNEE DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON
The central figure is Thomas Wildcat Alford



NO other Hampton graduate has had more to do with the surveying and allotting of Indian lands than Thomas Wildcat Alford, an Absentee-Shawnee of Oklahoma. Beginning as a Government teacher after his graduation from Hampton in 1882, Mr. Alford has acted successively as interpreter, surveyor, allotting agent, real-estate agent, and farmer, gradually becoming the most influential Indian among the Shawnees.

Acting first as axe-man in the surveyor's corps, he soon rose to the position of compass-man at four dollars a day. He acted as allotment surveyor for the Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Sac and Foxes, being also county surveyor for one year. In 1894 he was appointed chairman of the Absentee-Shawnee Committee which has charge of all negotiations concerning Indian lands. He is also secretary of the General Council appointed to decide questions of importance to the Shawnee nation.

For a number of years Mr. Alford held a civil-service appointment, but is now farming his land at Shawnee. Two of his sons are also Hampton graduates.



THE NOTTINGHAM HOME



IN Northampton County, Virginia, is an excellent illustration of the way in which brothers and sisters often work together for the betterment of home and community. Mrs. Robert L. Smith, '01, has taught at her home in that county for the past ten years, beginning in a one-room schoolhouse which had been standing for thirty years. Organizing a school-improvement league, she raised the money to build a two-room schoolhouse. Her brother, John R. Nottingham, who received his trade certificate from Hampton in 1906, drew the plans and built the schoolhouse. The superintendent says that it is the best arranged one for colored students in the county. Mr. Nottingham is a contractor and has all the work he can do, employing from four to eight men daily, most of whom learned their trades at Hampton. He has repaired two school buildings for white children and has received the contract for several houses for white people, who often say that the one who can do the work well is the one they will hire, regardless of color.

The accompanying photograph shows the Nottingham home, built by Mr. Nottingham during his first year out of school.



A PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS AT THE NORFOLK Y. W. C. A.



N earnest Y. W. C. A. worker is Mrs. Laura E. Titus, class of '76, a member of the band of Hampton students who "sang up" Virginia Hall. After fifteen years in the Norfolk public schools, she married a Hampton graduate, but continued work for her people by forming a league for the moral improvement of the women and establishing an old folks' home for the destitute and decrepit. Later she was for several years a valued helper in the Southern Industrial Classes in Norfolk and vicinity. In 1908 Mrs. Titus organized an association of colored women which took for its work the helping of young girls of the race. This was the beginning of the Norfolk colored branch of the national Y. W. C. A., membership in this Association being granted in 1913. A charter was secured in 1910 and a permanent secretary three years later. The colored Y. W. C. A. building affords temporary shelter to many working girls and provides meeting places for numerous clubs. The Association has the sympathetic co-operation of the entire community.

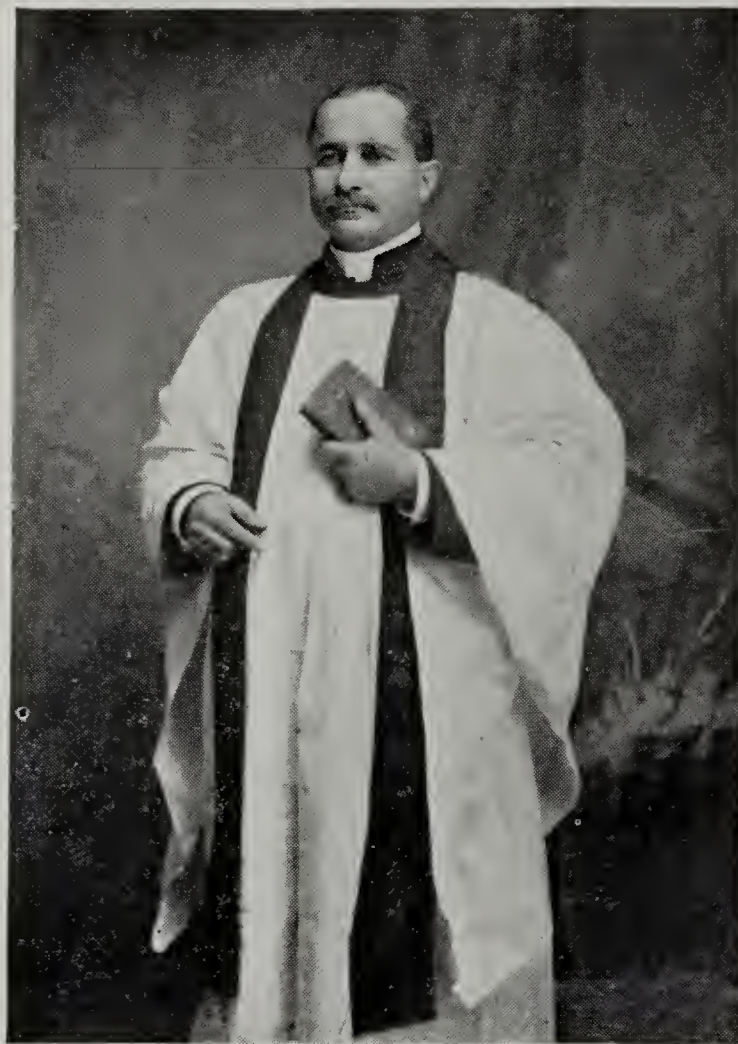


GARDENING CLASS AT THE LOCUST STREET SETTLEMENT



SINCE Mrs. Harris Barrett, class of 1884, began housekeeping twenty-four years ago in the town of Hampton, she has had one definite aim—that of helping the women and girls of her race to become homemakers. In 1902 a small clubhouse was built which made possible more neighborhood work. Lessons are now being given to girls in cooking, sewing, crocheting, and bead work. Boys are also formed into clubs and much time is given to directing their play. There are football, baseball, and basket-ball teams, and all the wholesome games are encouraged. A night school is maintained which is a great help to both boys and girls. Hampton Institute Seniors volunteer their services and help with all clubs and classes.

There is a strong women's club organized for home improvement which has eight well-arranged departments—child welfare, home gardening, poultry raising, flower cultivation, quilting, plain sewing, cooking, and rug weaving. This club touches the life of the community in many ways and is doing most effective work.



ARCHDEACON JAMES S. RUSSELL



THE largest outgrowth of Hampton in Virginia is St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, founded in 1888 by Rev. James S. Russell, a Hampton ex-student, now an archdeacon in the Episcopal church and principal of the school. The plant consists of 1600 acres of land and over 30 buildings, most of which were erected by student labor. The contrast between these and the mud cabins of slavery time, still standing near by, is most suggestive of the progress that the Negro race has made since its emancipation. Sixteen industries are taught at St. Paul's, several of the instructors being Hampton graduates. The school numbers at present nearly 500 students and has under its care over 2000 young people who have been trained to self-support and right ways of living. Through its various agencies for social work, St. Paul's has "completely transformed the life of the Negro people in Brunswick County."



A COMMUNITY COOKING LESSON AT MT. MEIGS



MEMBER of the Class of 1882, Georgia Washington, was called from Hampton in 1893 to take charge of a school at Mt. Meigs in Alabama. She found the people picking cotton, and no school building or teacher's cottage provided.

A small cabin was rented and school began with four small boys. But the cabin was soon crowded, and the children were taught in an old church until a schoolhouse could be built. The end of the first year saw one hundred pupils enrolled. After ten years the old plantation, on which cotton was being picked when Miss Washington arrived, became the property of the people and formed the school grounds and farm. The first schoolhouse is now part of the Teachers' Home; a new church has been built, and a two-story school building, accommodating three hundred children in nine grades is the "crowning glory" of the settlement. Through Miss Washington's influence the people now own land and homes instead of renting them.



ONE OF THE RESULTS OF MR. EDWARDS'S WORK



HE recently appointed superintendent of the Negro Reformatory at Hanover, and supervisor of the Home for Wayward Girls at Peake, Va., is Thomas J. Edwards, who was graduated from Hampton in 1905. Mr. Edwards, after teaching for one year in an industrial school in Topeka, Kansas, was called to Tuskegee to take charge of the wheelwrighting department. He soon showed special interest in the development of the rural schools and in 1909 was asked by Dr. Washington to act as supervisor of industrial work in the colored schools of Macon County. In connection with his work he started school farms and organized school-improvement leagues for the purpose of raising money to lengthen the school terms and build better schoolhouses.

In 1912 Mr. Edwards became supervisor of colored schools in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, where, besides his usual activities, he organized children's clubs and held successful county fairs. He also published a rural-school weekly paper, which had much influence in stimulating friendly competition in securing the best educational conditions.



THE KENNARD HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



AMPTON graduates are active in all efforts for rural betterment. Prominent among such efforts is what is known as school-demonstration work. Teachers of industries go from school to school in a county, introducing occupations adapted to the various communities. These teachers are known as industrial supervisors, and are most of them under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Negro Rural School Fund.

One of the most successful of the colored industrial supervisors is Lucretia T. Kennard, '92, who has had charge of the industrial work in the schools of Caroline County, Maryland, since 1910. In the schools of that county Miss Kennard has introduced sewing, cooking, canning, cobbling, basketry, rug weaving, and the making of brooms, husk mats, and simple furniture. She has organized thirteen patrons' associations, and in 1912 had the supervision of eleven Hampton graduates and other teachers. In 1914 a new training school at Denton, the county seat, was named for Miss Kennard.



MR. BLANTON IN HIS CORNFIELD



HAMPTON graduate who has been instrumental in improving the condition of the farmers on the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina, is Joshua E. Blanton, '02, superintendent of industries at the Penn Agricultural and Industrial School on the Island of St. Helena. Mr. Blanton teaches the farmers, by means of the school farm, and by farmers' conferences, farm-demonstration work, and a co-operative society. In 1909 he was appointed farm-demonstration agent by the United States Department of Agriculture, and since then the number of demonstrators under his supervision has grown from 8 to 66 (with co-operators, 115), and the average corn yield per acre, from 10 to 34 bushels.



HOME OF JOHN B. PIERCE



NE of the most useful of the graduates of Hampton's agricultural department is John B. Pierce of Blackstone, Va., Class of '92. Mr. Pierce has been in charge for several years, under the United States Department of Agriculture, of the Negro farm-demonstration work in Virginia. He has under his charge in this state 9 agents with about 1400 demonstrators working under them in 18 counties. Recently he has been put in charge also of similar work in North and South Carolina. With the help of his agents he has doubled the corn crop of Negro farmers in certain counties, helping them to increase their earning capacity and secure more home comforts.

Not only has Mr. Pierce shown the men how to improve their crops, but he has introduced labor-saving machinery into the homes and has induced the people to buy land for schools, to build and repair schoolhouses, to improve churches, and to co-operate in various ways for the improvement of their material, intellectual, and moral well-being.



HOME OF HENRY W. FIELDER



OME of Hampton's Indian graduates are successful stockraisers, and among these is Henry W. Fielder, Class of '99. Mr. Fielder has filled a number of positions in the Government school service, and at the same time has increased his stock and has improved his place. His home is a good, six-room house, which he built himself from plans he drew while at Hampton. He raises good crops of alfalfa, sweet corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

In 1909 Mr. Fielder was one of a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to inspect, appraise, and value land on the Cheyenne River Reservation, and in 1912 was one of six Indians on the same reservation recommended by the superintendent to receive their patents in fee.

Mr. Fielder is one of the partners in a general merchandise store, and a leader in the progressive work on his reservation. He recently organized a company of experienced horsemen among his people, who will, if needed, furnish their own mounts and render service for their country.



ANTOINE DE ROCKBRAIN AND LUKE LOW DOG



AMONG the Sioux Indians who came to Hampton in 1886 was Antoine DeRockbrain. He had had but two years' schooling previous to coming East, and he remained but three years. Such good use did he make of his time that on his return home he was appointed a day-school teacher in one of the camps. Since that time he has been almost continuously in the Government service, and in 1912 passed the civil-service examination for expert farmer and was appointed to the Bull Head District on the Standing Rock Reservation. Several hundred Indians live in this district, and the duties are practically those of sub-agent. Mr. DeRockbrain is corresponding secretary of the Business Committee of Standing Rock Reservation, and county commissioner of Corson County, South Dakota.

The assistant farmer, Luke Low Dog, on the left of the picture, was a student at Hampton from 1901 until 1905.



THE WESTERN COLORED BRANCH OF
THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



HE City of Louisville, Kentucky, is the only city in the United States which has two colored branches of its free public library. They are known as the Eastern and Western Colored Branch Libraries. A Hampton graduate, Thomas F. Blue, '88, is in charge of both. The total cost of the plant of the Western Branch, which is nine years old, was \$45,568.75. Nine clubs meet regularly in this Library, which also affords a meeting place for many conferences and associations. During eight years it circulated 440,122 books.

The Eastern Branch building, opened in January 1914, is one of the best in the country. The first floor contains a library room accommodating 10,000 volumes and an auditorium seating 350 persons. The basement has three classrooms for meetings and clubs and a playroom 37 by 40 feet. Besides serving as a reference library for the city schools, it encourages all efforts for the advancement of the colored people in Louisville.



ANGEL DE CORA DIETZ



IN 1888 Angel DeCora came to Hampton, a little Winnebago with no education and little English. After her graduation she entered school in Northampton, and then the Smith College Art School, earning her tuition by her own exertions and being graduated with honor in '96. After two years under Howard Pyle and a year at the Cowles Art School in Boston, she opened a studio in New York.

Miss De Cora is now Mrs. Wm. H. Dietz, and with her husband, a Sioux, is teaching at Carlisle. They have done much to bring native Indian art before the public, and are particularly successful in interpreting the symbolic designs of their people. These have been used in copper and silver work, and in rug and stencil designs, with remarkably fine results. Mrs. Dietz has done some writing but is best known by her illustrations—the colored frontispiece for “The Middle Five,” and the title page and illustrations for “The Indian’s Book.”



THE HOSPITAL OF WHICH DR. PICOTTE IS SUPERINTENDENT



NE characteristic of Hampton graduates is versatility, and perhaps no better example can be found than in Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte. In 1886 she was graduated from Hampton, and a few years later entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, being the first Indian woman to receive the degree of M. D. For some time after her marriage to Henry Picotte, a Sioux, Dr. Picotte lived quietly at home, but since 1896 she has been in practice, not only doing the work of a physician, but conducting services in the mission chapel, reading the Bible and preaching to her people, translating hymns into Omaha, holding funeral services, organizing Sunday schools and societies among the old and young, and trying by precept and example to teach, in both religious and domestic life, the lessons learned at Hampton. The building, by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, of a new and well-equipped hospital in Walthill, Nebraska, is due largely to her efforts, and she was appointed its first superintendent.



ANNA DECOSTA BANKS



TRAINED nurse of wide experience, Hampton '91 and Dixie Hospital '93, is Anna DeCosta Banks, who has spent her professional life in Charleston, S. C., where she was born. Since 1897 Mrs.

Banks has been head nurse in a hospital and training school for colored nurses, established by the colored people of Charleston. In 1904 she was employed by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of her native city as a district nurse, which position she still holds, paying annually over 2000 visits. A new branch of her work is the investigation and care of all cases of illness among the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Besides attending to her strenuous duties, she is an active member of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Anti-tuberculosis League.



HOME OF JOSEPHINE HILL WEBSTER



IN 1914 Josephine Hill, a Wisconsin Oneida, was graduated from Hampton. On her return home she took a position in the Government School, and in 1906 married Isaac N. Webster, a member of her own tribe who is also a Hampton graduate. Mr. Webster was in the Government service, and both continued to hold positions for several years, until they could start life on their farm, where they now have an excellent home.

For five years Mrs. Webster has taught at Oneida under the Sybil Carter Lace Association. Her class, numbering about one hundred, is the largest on any reservation, and the lace and cut-work they do is of the finest quality, equal to the Italian. When orders are heaviest a consignment worth from fifty to one hundred dollars is sent from Oneida to the New York headquarters every week. Mrs. Webster not only keeps house, teaches the lacemakers, conducts the business of the class and attends to the shipments of work, but also finds time to play the organ in the Episcopal church on the reservation.



THE JOHN A. ANDREW HOSPITAL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE



SUCCESSFUL physician who was graduated from Hampton in 1897 and from the Shaw Medical School in 1901, is John A. Kenney, resident physician at Tuskegee Institute since 1902.

In 1913, through the generosity of a granddaughter of John A. Andrew, war-governor of Massachusetts, a beautiful new hospital costing \$55,000 was added to the Tuskegee plant. This hospital has the most modern sanitary equipment, and Dr. Kenney is its medical director as well as head of the training school for nurses connected with it. That Dr. Kenney has won recognition in the medical world is indicated by his appointment as general secretary of the National Negro Medical Association and managing editor of the journal of that society. The work of the John A. Andrew Hospital is not confined to the Tuskegee School grounds, and its head has a wide opportunity for service to his people of a most valuable kind. This hospital is said to be the finest Negro hospital in the South and the third largest in the world.

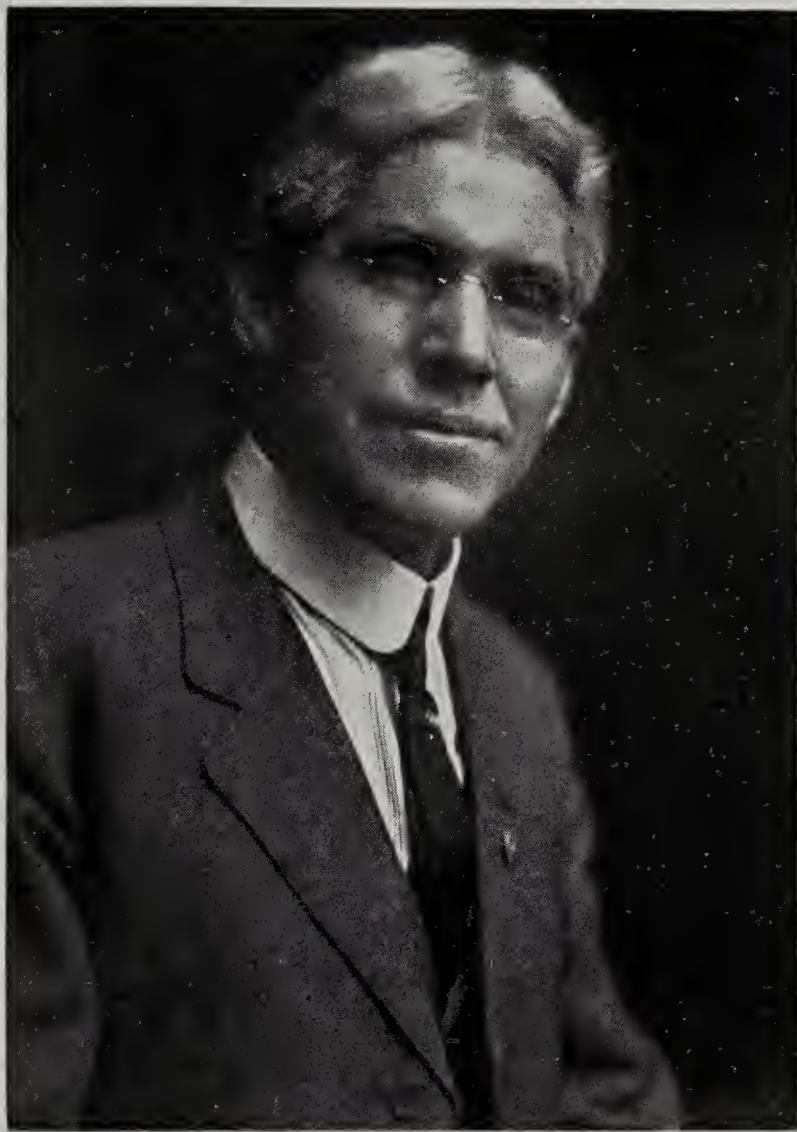


THE COPE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING ON ST. HELENA ISLAND



N excellent illustration of the practical character of the training given to student tradesmen at Hampton is found in the construction of the Cope Industrial Building at the Penn School on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. This was erected with the help of ninety-four Island men by John F. Burrell, Hampton '09, who had charge of the concrete and brick work; Anthony D. Watson, '04, who supervised the carpentry; and Joshua E. Blanton, '02, who, as superintendent of industries at the school, assisted in various ways. This building is made of what is known as "tabby"—a hard, grayish compound of sand, cement, and oyster shells—the roof being covered with red tiles.

The mission of the Cope shops is to teach the trades valuable to a farming community—carpentry, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, and painting. It fills a long-felt need of the Island farmers, who, before its erection, were obliged to have most of their repairing done on the mainland, a long distance from home. The boys trained in these shops will be able to construct as well as repair furniture, wagons, houses, and churches.



CHARLES DOXON



HE first Indian to come to Hampton as a work student—with no help from the Government—was Charles Doxon, '89. After six years he had mastered his trade, and won an academic diploma. The following summer he found employment in running a high-speed engine, and after two years he entered the New York Central Railroad Shops. He took a course in night school in mathematics and draughting and was advanced until he was one of the eight highest paid mechanics. He was elected a member of a New York State labor union, although he was neither a white man nor a citizen, the national convention ruling that his life of independent self-support had given him a right to every advantage offered by a labor union. He is now employed in an automobile factory in Syracuse, has been president of the "Six Nations Temperance League," and does church work among the members of his tribe, the Onondagas.



STEPHEN JONES



PERHAPS no ex-student among Hampton's Indians has more effectively preached Christianity and clean living than Stephen Jones, a Santee Sioux. Leaving Hampton in 1897 he went to the Santee Normal Training School, later to Haskell Institute, and then came East to the Y. M. C. A. Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. Upon completing his course there Mr. Jones was appointed Indian Secretary at large, under the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and he still continues in this work. His field lies in the Dakotas, Nebraska, south to Oklahoma, north into Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Scattered about the reservations are many one-room Y. M. C. A. buildings, and it is mainly to these struggling societies that Mr. Jones devotes his time. That there are now nearly one hundred associations among Indians, with a membership well over two thousand, bears witness to the faithful and efficient work of Mr. Jones and the men who labor with him.

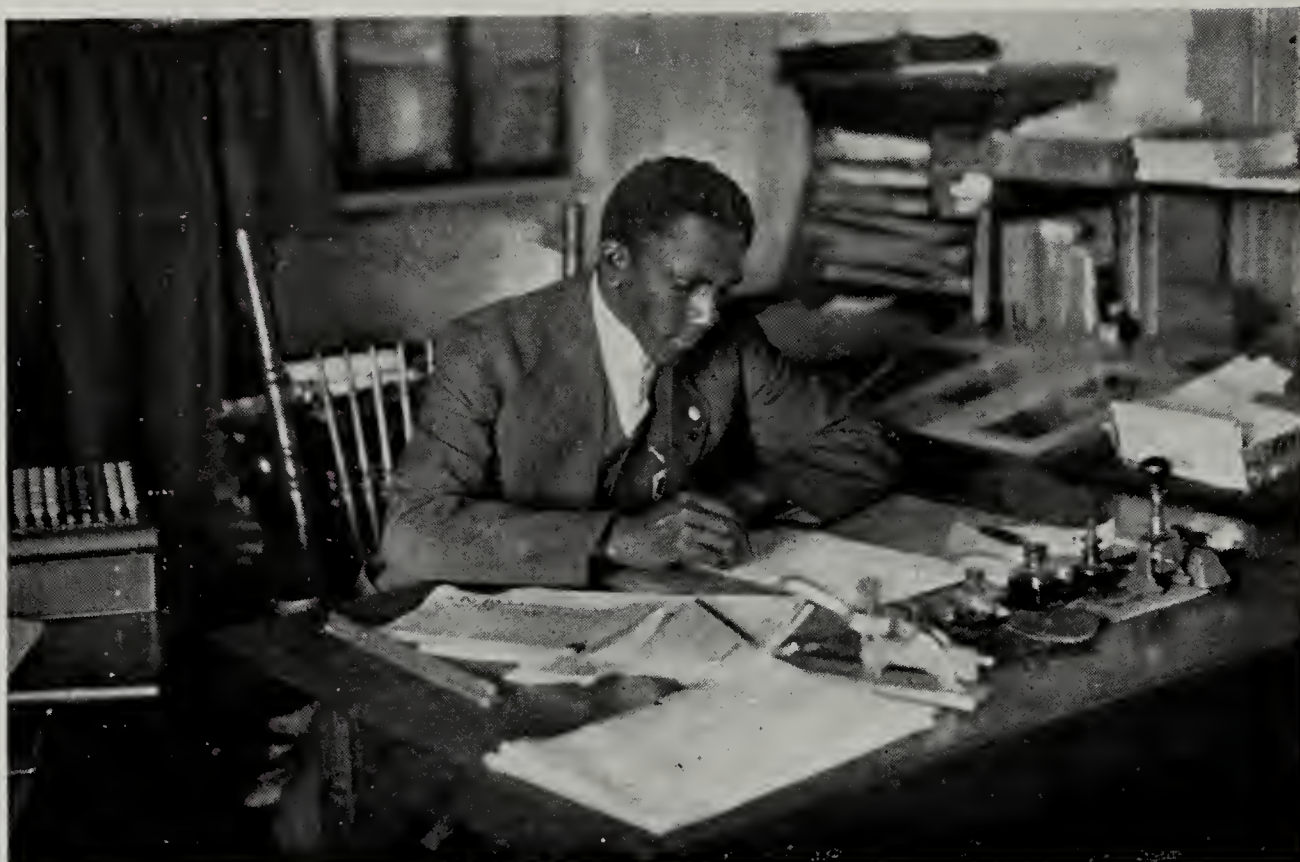


MR. WHARTON'S CHURCH



THE story of a Hampton man in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, George D. Wharton, '80, illustrates the all-round work which many of the school's graduates are accomplishing. This man is a teacher, preacher, lawyer, merchant, farmer, and homebuilder. As a teacher he has reached about one thousand children, many of whom are now heads of families or are teaching in various parts of the state. As a preacher he has been instrumental in raising the standard of morality, in correcting false ideas of religious worship, in organizing a church, and in building a new house of worship.

Mr. Wharton ministers to his people also in material matters, encouraging them to buy land and build houses, having recently organized and chartered a land company with a capital of \$25,000. He has more than once stood security for homes for his people and has sometimes made their first payments himself. He sets an example by owning a well-tilled farm of three hundred acres and a store of general merchandise.



WILLIAM H. CARTER



GRADUATE of Hampton who is making an excellent business record is William H. Carter, '98. He has served Tuskegee Institute for fourteen years, first as bookkeeper and later as industrial-cost accountant.

Before going to Tuskegee in 1900 he was assistant secretary of the People's Building and Loan Association at Hampton. During the past year Mr. Carter has worked out some very interesting and valuable tables concerning the relation to trade assignments of school attendance and academic classification of students. He is the authority at Tuskegee for facts concerning the cost of industrial operations.

Mr. Carter is an active church worker, being the mainstay of the Baptist church in the community, in which he acts as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the executive board of the Baptist Sunday-school district convention, and is also statistician and historian for the state Young People's Baptist Union.

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To make Hampton's work possible it is necessary to raise annually over \$125,000 by voluntary contributions.

A full scholarship for both academic and industrial

instruction	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 100
Academic scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	70
Industrial scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	30
Endowed full scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	2500

Any amount you may care to contribute, however small, will be gratefully received by H. B. Frissell, Principal, or F. K. Rogers, Treasurer, Hampton, Va.

General Armstrong said: "Hampton must not go down. See to it, you who are true to the black and red races of the land, and to just ideas of education."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and devise to the Trustees of The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Virginia, the sum of _____ dollars payable

